

A Congressman's Plane Trip Over the Texas Drought Area

The following story was written for United Press by Rep. W. R. Poage (D-Tex.), after he and other Congressmen toured drought-ravaged West Texas. Poage, second-ranking Democrat on the House Agriculture Committee, operates a cotton and cattle ranch which has been owned by his family since 1865.

By REP. W. R. POAGE

Waco, Tex., July 6 (UP).—I have

never seen such desolation as I saw last week, when I flew with a number of other members of the House Agriculture Committee and Texas Congressmen, only 500 feet over Dawson county, where they used to produce more cotton than in any other Texas county.

We flew from Washington to Amarillo, in the Texas panhandle, and got there early Friday morning. We got up a few hours later

and began traveling around. We were not interested just in the big cattlement, but in the little farmers as well.

One of the northern members, after we had flown over a great many miles, said, "It looks like the dead of winter down there."

Of course, he was referring to the sand and dirt drifted up against houses and other buildings, drifting across roads so they have to

use graders to keep them open. We got low enough to see the houses. We could see where they had put barriers out in front of the doors—six feet or so in front—to keep the sand from drifting in and blocking the doors.

Dawson County, as I said, led the state for a number of years in cotton production. If there is a thing in the world that will be produced there this year, we

couldn't see it. There is just no crop there.

Northwest of there, where there is some irrigation, they will make some crop. But even in that area, cutting the cotton right down to the ground. Blowing sand is just like sandpaper.

We flew on down, off the high plains, over midland, through the ranching country, parallel with the

(Continued on Page 6)

Reveal FBI Barred Congressman from Seeing Atom Tests

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Rep. Robert L. Condon (D-Cal) said today he was barred from witnessing atomic tests in Nevada in May for "security reasons" based on old "Communist-association" charges which he branded as "fabrications." Rep. Condon said he understands he now has been "cleared" for future atomic tests.

Condon served four years with the Army during World War II and received the silver star for gallantry for his action as an infantry squad leader in European combat.

He said that when he arrived at Las Vegas, Nev., May 5, he was told by two Atomic Energy Commission officials that he could not be allowed to witness the tests.

He said he protested to retiring AEC chairman Gordon Dean when he returned to Washington later.

Condon said Dean told him the charges he has associated with Communist groups were gathered by the FBI. He said Dean went over them with him.

The congressman said the charges all were "a rehash of charges by political opponents and campaign literature."

"The voters in my district were very well informed," Condon said, "and felt that I was better qualified than my opponent."

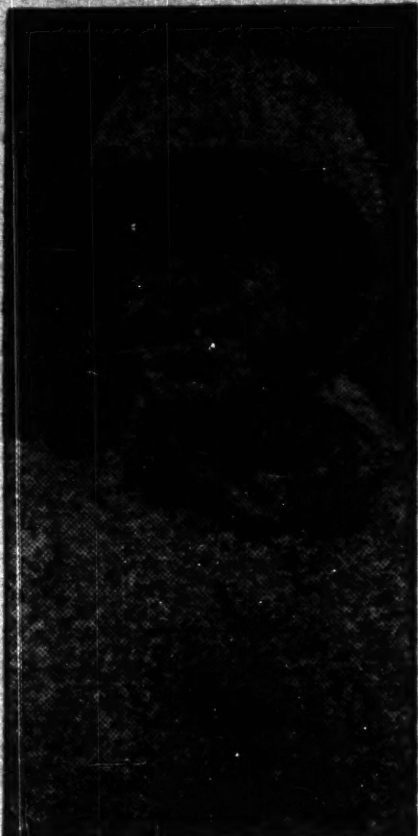
"I feel strongly that the executive department through the AEC and the FBI are assuming powers with respect to Congress that they don't have," he said. "I feel sure that every Congressman and every Senator will resent being under surveillance, or being the subject of an investigation by any agency."

Condon said the charges involved his association with a law firm, which he left in 1948 or 1949, which represented the CIO unions in the East Bay area of San Francisco, and with the National Lawyers Guild.

"I am not and have never been a Communist or a Communist sympathizer," Condon said. "I com-

(Continued on Page 6)

Gen. Bradley to Be Chairman of War Contract Firm



GEN. BRADLEY

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Gen. Omar N. Bradley announced today he will become chairman of the board of Bulova Research & Development Laboratories, Inc. when he retires as chairman of the joint chiefs of staff on Aug. 16.

The firm, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bulova Watch Co., says it is at present working on \$4,500,000 orders for the Armed Services.

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Hearns' Threat Of Velde Probe Cited by Witness

By ELIHU HICKS

Albert M. Greenfield, multi-millionaire owner of Hearns Department Stores threatened a leader of District 65, DPOWA, with congressional investigation and "jail" if the union called a strike at his two New York stores,

a witness told the Velde House Un-American Committee yesterday. The witness was Carl Andren, vice-president of District 65 in charge of department stores, who negotiated with the Greenfield interests prior to and during the eight-week strike.

"We were threatened that if there was a strike committee would come, and here it is," said Andren.

He added, "I was threatened with being thrown in jail if there was a strike."

Rep. Kit Clardy, acting chairman, wanted to know if Andren was charging that Greenfield brought the committee.

"I think you are aware of the fact that I am frightened by the committee and what may flow

(Continued on Page 6)

Knowland Wants More Graves

An Editorial

IT DIDN'T SEEM to bother "the Senator from Formosa," William F. Knowland (R-Cal) that while he was lauding Syngman Rhee on a TV hookup for his refusal to make peace in Korea hundreds of American boys were probably dying.

Knowland is a slavish hack of the California oil millionaires; he is a stooge for the China Lobby of speculators and crooks seeking their "lost paradise" of 10-cents-a-day coolie labor in Asia. Knowland helped to rook the American nation of an estimated \$50,000,000,000 in the recent notorious state oil-lands grab. He has the same contempt for the American nation in the matter of a Korean truce, ending the shedding of American blood, as he showed in his stooging for the new "Teapot Dome" corporation crooks stealing America's oil.

WHAT DOES the war-hungry Rhee want?

What Knowland and his fellow-McCarthyites want—that is a guarantee that peace shall not come to Korea, to Asia, or to the world!

Rhee has the gall to demand that America pledge him more cannon-fodder from Long Island, Kansas, California, Texas, and the homes of the American people. Rhee insists that Eisenhower promise to start the war again in three months!

And we have a California Senator who dares to stand up before the mothers and fathers of this country to say he agrees with Rhee's demand for more American corpses!

President Eisenhower in the White House pampers the crude provocateur in Seoul, and keeps the casualty list growing by refusing to crack down on the shameless war criminal who helped trick the American people into a three-year fiasco in the name of "meeting aggression." Now this same Rhee—clearly encouraged and backed by the office boy of the California oil corporations—screams for renewing the aggression he and Dulles launched three years ago but could not carry through.

RHEE'S SLOGAN of a "unified Korea" shows his bankruptcy, for it was just because he feared a united Korea—offered to him on a peaceful basis by North Korea in June, 1950—that Rhee started his 1950 attack. He wanted to conquer North Korea, with U. S. infantry, because he feared that a peaceful all-Korea election would throw him out of office—as it would.

IN THE NAME of the American boys who are being killed because of Rhee and his backers here in the U.S.A., it is time for the American people to call a halt to the President's pampering of the war-criminal Rhee.

Knowland's open call to back Rhee's stab-in-the-back tactics proves how urgently needed is the Congressional probe of the whole Rhee-State Department-Pentagon conspiracy demanded by GOP Senator Hendrickson (N.J.).

Not another man, gun, or dollar to the war-criminal Rhee! For an immediate truce backed by UN guarantees to curb Rhee's aggressive provocations.

Pravda Says State Dept. Can't Block Peace with 'Uprisings'

MOSCOW, July 6.—The Soviet Union, through the newspaper Pravda, charged today that the State Department in Washington hopes to stymie Big Power peace settlements by fomenting "uprisings" in East Germany and eastern Europe. But such efforts will fail and the Soviet Union will increase its efforts to achieve a peaceful settlements through negotiations, Pravda said.

The "riots" in East Germany were planned by "ruling circles in the U. S.," Pravda said, because of their "alarm over the failure of the U. S. policy of force." The latter reference was to Secretary of State Dulles' so-called get-tough and liberation policy. The editorial said emphatically that the Soviet Union and China would continue to seek negotiations for peace, "and that is precisely what alarms the aggressive circles" in Washington.

Pravda noted the special part played by U. S. newspapers with regard to "this provocative cam-

paign" for "uprisings" in East Europe.

"Dulles' widely advocated get-tough line, intended to achieve the unconditional submission of West European states to American leadership and isolation of the Soviet Union, suffered a fiasco," Pravda said.

"Dulles failed to liquidate disagreements between the U. S. and Britain in the Far East."

The conflict between the U. S. and other western nations, Pravda said, has increased "and is continuing to increase and sharpen within the Anglo-American bloc," it said.

The editorial praised Prime Minister Winston Churchill for suggesting a Big Power conference without preliminary conditions,

and criticized the U. S. for not going along with him.

"Churchill's initiative in asking for big power negotiations without preliminary conditions was received favorably everywhere except in Washington, where it caused disappointment and hostile comment," Pravda said.

"It became clear there are serious differences between the U. S. and the European partners regarding important international questions."

The postponement of the Bermuda Conference, it went on, was welcomed in Washington because "differences between the U. S., Britain and France grew so much they could not be eliminated by a meeting of the leaders of those governments."

WOMAN WHO HELPED INCITE BERLIN RIOTS SAYS SHE GOT '80 TO 90' KILLED UNDER HITLER

BERLIN, July 6.—At 1,800 hours, Greenwich Mean time on June 23, the General Overseas Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation stated in a news bulletin:

"In Halle, East Germany, a woman has been sentenced to death for alleged participation in rioting. The woman is reported to have been released from prison by the rioters."

The "impartial" and "objective" B. B. C. deliberately suppressed the news that this woman was one of Hitler's inhuman concentration camp wardresses, an officer in the S.S., who had been serving a sentence of 15 years imprisonment for crimes against humanity.

Her name was Erna Dorn, and

under the Nazis she was in command of a work squad in the women's concentration camp of Ravensbrueck.

During the rioting on June 17, western agents released her from jail. She held an incendiary Nazi speech in the city square immediately afterwards, but was soon recaptured.

On June 22, the Halle District Court sentenced her to death under Article 6 of the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic which bans war propaganda, and under Control Council Law 38, directed against neo-Nazi activities.

Here is an extract from the court record:

Court president: What sort of

work did you do for the Gestapo?

Dorn: I did investigation, and carried out searches in the houses of Communists and Socialists.

President: How many people did you have liquidated?

Dorn: 80 or 90 at the most.

President: From 1942 on, you were working in Ravensbrueck concentration camp. What work did you do?

Dorn: I registered the incoming prisoners.

President: Did you mistreat prisoners?

Dorn: Sometimes I hit them with a rubber truncheon, sometimes I kicked them.

President: You were sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for crimes against humanity. Where

were you imprisoned?

Dorn: In the Kleine Steinstrasse prison in Halle.

President: On June 17 you spoke on the market square. How did you, as a prisoner, get there?

Dorn: The prison was stormed. My cell door was opened, and two people came in and asked me why I was in prison. I said "Crimes against humanity," and they said "Just the sort of people we want."

President: What did you do then?

Dorn: I went to an address which I knew of for such cases, and changed my clothes. Then I wrote a letter to my father in West Germany. (The letter, which was produced in court, stated "The hour has struck, and we can again

put on our beloved SS uniforms.")

President: Were you in communication with your father during your period in prison?

Dorn: Yes. At the end of January this year I got a letter from him in which he wrote that "X-day" was not far off, and that I should soon be out of prison. He wrote that he was in close contact with the "Fighting Group Against Inhumanity" (West Berlin spy group, ed.) and that everything had been prepared.

President: What did you do after you had changed your clothes and written the letter?

Dorn: I went to the market place. Wherever I saw People's Police, I called upon the crowds to attack them. I cannot remember my exact words.

McCarthyism Denounced in Many Sermons

Attacks on McCarthyism marked sermons of many ministers Sunday. Many ministers centered their attack on the article by J. B. Matthews, chief investigator for the Senate witchhunt committee of Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis) in which Matthews had claimed that "the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the U. S. today is composed of Protestant clergymen. The Matthews article appeared in the July issue of the American Mercury.

The Very Rev. Dean James A. Pike of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine declared the Matthews statement "is so absurd on the face of it as to reflect on Mr. Matthews' competence to hold any public office."

Dean Pike spoke at a special service at the Whitestone Bridge Drive-In Theatre, Bruckner Boulevard and Hutchinson River Parkway, the Bronx.

He characterized Matthews' attack on the Protestant clergy and "the book-burning mania" as "two marked examples of 'procedures resulting from fear of communism' which 'are causing us to lose those very things that most distinguish our way of life from theirs.'"

He cited Matthews' "Bill of particulars" in which he states that "528 of the clergy are tainted in that they signed a petition opposing the McCarran Act."

"Since when, in this country, does opposition to Federal legislation render one a traitor?" Dean Pike asked.

"I can give Mr. Matthews some more evidence of 'treason,' the Dean said. "The almost 1,000 delegates to the Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of New York voted by a large majority a sharp condemnation of the McCarran Act. If this be evidence of Communist conspiracy, then he can add to his list the clergy and laymen of the convention—mostly vestrymen. Heretofore Episcopal vestrymen have not been principally distinguished for their radical leanings."

MATTHEWS "LIED"

The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St., de-

clared that Matthews had "lied" in making the statement and said it should be an example to the church that "this is the hour of antichrist."

Rev. Powell also spoke on the problem of racial discrimination against Negroes in the churches. He praised the action of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Raleigh, N. C., in abolishing segregation in the churches of his diocese and said such action "has shamed the Protestant Church in the South."

Dr. Charles C. Cole Jr., assistant dean of Columbia College, delivering a sermon as a layman, denounced attacks on clergymen by "McCarthyism, blatant exaggeration, half-truth and political demagoguery." He said that "freedom of thought must remain inviolate in the ministry."

Dr. Cole conducted services at the Washington Square Methodist Church, 133 West Fourth Street, and preached on "Our Fight for Freedom."

LOYALTY

"To be pastor of a congregation, to be teacher of a class is to have a loyalty higher than that to a state or to a narrow political creed," he said. "To preach or to teach demands loyalty to one's God and to the truth."

The battle against communism should not prevent us from waging battle against our own economic



POWELL

Powell Charges Navy Keeps Negroes in Menial Status

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-NY), said here that Negroes are boycotting the Navy because they are not "interested in fighting Communism . . . by shining shoes."

Powell, one of the two Negroes in Congress, said in a speech prepared for the House that half the Navy's Negroes "are serving as mess men, nothing more than man-servants to the admiral

clique." Such discrimination, he said, is "in absolute defiance" of a 1948 executive order for equality of treatment and opportunity for all military personnel regardless of race, color, religion or national origin.

Powell said "the gold braid of the United States Navy" is today's "last vestige of aristocracy in America."

inequities, he declared, adding: "We must not forget that even in this age one-tenth of all our families still survive somehow on an income of less than \$20 a week."

The Rev. Joseph D. Huntley, speaking at the Broadway Tabernacle (Congregational) at Fifty-sixth Street, declared that ministers had become "suspect" because "unfortunately we sometimes find Communists espousing some of the same causes that we espouse." Despite such a development, he said, "one of the greatest tasks of the church is social action."

Rev. Huntley's sermon was entitled, "It Can Happen Here" and dealt with "the spirit of McCarthyism," which he called "an insidious threat to the American tradition of freedom."

"Veldes, Jenners, Wheelers," he said, "are becoming a dime a dozen and they are growing in influence."

"The sad but certain fact is that the land of the free and the home of the brave has suddenly been seized with hysteria, and freedom of thought and discussion are now viewed with suspicion," he asserted. "We need a new beatitude translated into a modern version which would read, 'Happy are the conformers for they shall not be slandered.'"

"If the spirit of McCarthyism continues to flourish," he said, "men of genuine ability will refuse to serve in the government" and "our society will become a dog-eat-dog culture."

"PERSONALITIES"

He recounted how President Eisenhower once told newspapermen—who had asked him if he intended to criticize Senator McCarthy in a denunciation of book burning—that he did not deal in personalities.

"The time has come for the President to deal in personalities," the Rev. Mr. Huntley said. "There are things more important in the world today than peace on Capitol Hill."

The Rev. Dr. John Paul Jones of the Union Church of Bay Ridge (Presbyterian) stated in a sermon on "The Use of Freedom" that "there are a lot of them in places of authority without sufficient character and discipline to hold to the American ideal."

"They are backed up by a great multitude of people who are timid, selfish and blind to all values except the prosperity of the moment," he said.

He denounced the use of Congressional investigating committees for a "clever and sinister bypassing of the courts. As a result, he declared, 'countless individuals have been accused of all sorts of crimes, principally disloyalty, which is the worst of all; and have been tried, condemned and disgraced without due process, and without resort to the courts which have been set up for their protection,

"Some of these have been guilty; the vast majority have been wholly innocent. They have committed only one offense—thinking for themselves, and insisting upon the right to be different."

The Rev. George B. Ford, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Corpus Christi, 121 Street, near Broadway, reporting in an interview yesterday on his two-month tour of Japan declared that Sen. McCarthy "gets more headlines in the Japanese newspapers than the President of the United States," and that reports of the Senator's activities have created "widespread belief that we are losing our liberties in the United States."

Pennsylvania Unionists Act on Behalf of Nelson

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress announced here that leaders of several trade unions had called upon Gov. John S. Fine "to use his good offices to help reverse the 20-year sentence of Steve Nelson, handed down under the State Antisediton Law."

The unionists who issued this statement included Maurice Cohen, business agent, and Edward Drill, recording secretary of the AFL Paperhangers, Local 537; Dave Davis, organized of UE Local 155; James E. Pasquay, secretary-treasurer, and Stephen Coyle, representative, of District 2, International Fur and Leather Workers Union; Ike Friedman, business manager, and Sam Silverman, re-

Many Japanese believe they see in the news reports from this country "the same oppression they suffered under the militarists in their country before and during the war," he said.

"I never realized a voice could be so magnified in importance away from its own locality," Father Ford said.

He noted that one Japanese newspaper had printed a cartoon depicting American domestic problems as ridges, similar to Heartbreak Ridge in Korea, and that the largest one was labeled McCarthy. "If the President would do some shooting at those ridges, they might be reduced to

(Continued on Page 8)

14 MINISTERS IN CHICAGO AREA SIGN AMNESTY PLEA

CHICAGO, July 6.—A group of 14 Protestant ministers in the Chicago area has issued an appeal for an amnesty of persons convicted under the Smith Act. The appeal is being sent to President Eisenhower, according to the Rev. William T. Baird, 7348 Dorchester Ave.

Signers of the appeal asked for the freeing of "those convicted in an atmosphere of war hysteria, solely for their political views."

There are 14 people at present in Federal prisons under the Smith Act, most of them leaders of the Communist Party. Another 85 are either on trial or facing trial under this same 1940 statute, which has been denounced as a "thought control" law.

"In celebrating July 4," Rev. Baird said, "we are commemorating 177 years in which the God-given right to dissent has been firmly rooted in our American

tradition." The 14 ministers were a part of a larger group which signed the appeal, including doctors, lawyers, labor leaders and educators.

Their appeal to the President hailed "the brightening prospects of world peace" and asked that Eisenhower grant amnesty in the spirit of lessening international tension.

The ministers signing the appeal were:

Rev. William T. Baird, Rev. Royald V. Caldwell and Rev. Paul W. Caton, Chicago; Rev. Emmet Engberg, Lemont; Rev. Herbert W. George, Chicago; Rev. Robert W. Gordon, Joliet; Rev. Benjamin H. January, Chicago; Rev. Harold M. Kelley, Plainfield; Rev. Eugene W. Kreves, Lisle; Rev. Raymond H. Laury, Rev. Charles H. Z. Meyer, Rev. Peter Scalone and Rev. E. Lester Stanton, Chicago, and Rev. Richard Tuttle, Antioch.

Lehman in Letter Renews Attack on Senator McCarthy

Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-NY) said yesterday that Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis) wants to halt his use of the Senate mailing privilege because he (Lehman) is out "to arouse the country to the danger of creeping paralysis of our freedoms in thought and action, arising from such activities as yours."

Lehman made the statement in a letter to McCarthy. In a recent attack on the Senate floor, the Wisconsin pro-fascist had claimed that the New York Senator, the only Jew in the U. S. Senate, had illegally used the mailing privilege in sending out a speech warning against McCarthyism.

Lehman ripped this McCarthy speech to pieces, and said he would not be bullied into silence by the McCarthy attack. His statement yesterday was made public in a letter saying that McCarthy's propaganda on the mailing incident was "deliberately impudent and misleading."

HAWAII SMITH ACT JUROR ADMITS HE WAS PRESSURED

HONOLULU, July 6.—The most revealing glimpse yet into the mind of a Smith Act juror has been afforded in a sensational affidavit filed in Hawaii, and new light has been shed on the clock-like monotony with which the Justice Department has secured convictions under the thought control law.

The affidavit, filed by defense attorney Harriet Bouslog revealed that economic and political pressures operated within the jury room to produce a guilty verdict against Jack W. Hall, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union regional director, and six others.

The affidavit quoted Mrs. David P. Fuller, wife of a juror, as saying she found her husband on his knees the day after the verdict was returned on June 19. Mrs. Fuller was quoted further:

"He was praying, begging God for mercy, saying he had sinned and he had lied in the eyes of God, that the case was a frameup and the defendants were innocent."

Fuller, according to the affidavit, was motivated by the fear that two brothers would lose their jobs with Isleways, a barge firm, if he held out for innocence. The affidavit quoted Fuller as saying that all jurors were afraid that a not guilty verdict would injure Hawaii's chances for statehood.

Last week chairman Hugh Butler (R-Neb) of the Senate Interim Committee cited the Smith Act convictions as an important reason for granting statehood to Hawaii.

Fuller, originally the No. 2 alternate juror, is a special officer at the Castle & Cooke Terminals, one of the Big Five monopoly concerns that comprise an economic dictatorship in Hawaii.

He exhibited some nervousness when questioned last Nov. 7 by Judge Jon Wing concerning his jury service.

"Is there anything about your employment that could embarrass you by any verdict that you might render?" Judge Wing asked.

Fuller hesitated for a time.

IOWA CIO MEET OPENS WITH ATTACK ON McCARTHYISM

OTTUMWA, Ia., July 6.—McCarthyism can mean the "death of democracy as we know it in our nation and within our unions," declared Vernon Dale, president of the Iowa State CIO, as he opened the organization's convention here.

Dale called for an aroused labor movement to combat the threat of McCarthyism and its practice of "condemnation of liberals by innuendo and investigation."



SACHER

Disbarment of Sacher Upheld

The U.S. Court of Appeals yesterday, in a 2 to 1 decision, upheld the disbarment of Harry Sacher, attorney, for his defense of the 11 Communist leaders in the Smith Act trial.

Sacher said he would appeal to the Supreme Court for a review of the judgment which bars him from practice in the Federal Courts of the southern district of New York.

Sacher was ordered disbarred by Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks in January, 1952. Hincks also banned attorney Abraham J. Isserman from practice for a two year period which expires next January. Both attorneys served six month prison sentences imposed by Judge Harold Medina during the trial.

Judge Charles E. Clark filed a 10-page opinion dissenting from the judgment of Judges Augustus N. Hand and Harrie B. Chase.

Clark said the action "seems to me a quite unnecessary and ill-fitting example of judicial harshness which apparently does not trouble my brothers."

The majority opinion said Sacher "violated his professional duty" by carrying on cross-examination permitted under a misapprehension of the court which Sacher failed to correct. It also said that in one instance Sacher attacked the prosecutor's religion.

Clark said the majority opinion on those two points "seems to me to be building an artificial case on so formal and technical a ground as to be really distressing."

Labor MP's Urge Early Peace Talk

LONDON, July 6.—Illness of Sir Winston Churchill must not stop the Government from pressing on for high-level talks with Soviet leaders, said five prominent Labor MPs here.

A motion to this effect was offered in Commons by Harold Wilson (Huyton), Ian Mikardo (Reading South), Tom Driberg (Maldon), Mrs. Barbara Castle (Blackburn East) and R. H. S. Crossman (Coventry East)—all members of the National Executive Committee. Their motion declared:

"That in the view of this House, the Prime Minister's indisposition and the postponement of the Bermuda Conference should in no way affect the intention of Her Majesty's Government—as expressed by the Prime Minister on May 11—that a conference on the highest level should take place between the leading Powers without long delay."

"It therefore urges Her Majesty's Government to make it its prime concern in the forthcoming Three-Power negotiations to ensure that an early conference with the Soviet leaders takes place."

Britain, Soviets to Trade Canned Fish

LONDON, July 6.—The British government announced yesterday that the Ministry of Food had agreed to buy \$3,052,000 worth of canned salmon and canned crab from the Soviet Union. In return the Soviet Union has contracted to purchase here about the same amount of surplus cured herring and tinsplate. The Russians will use the tinsplate to can the salmon and crab.

Last year the two governments made a similar deal involving about \$2,000,000.

Oil Price Hikes All a Coincidence, Hearing Is Told

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Representatives of oil corporations blandly maintained today that each of them had independently arrived at decisions to raise prices on oil and gasoline.

The oil company spokesmen were summoned before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee following protests, especially from farm areas and oil middlemen, against price hikes at a time of tremendous supply and swollen profits.

Appearing today were representatives of the Phillips Petroleum Co., the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., the Standard Oil Co. of California and the Esso Standard Oil Co.

To charges by the National Oil Marketers Association of price collusion, each company spokesman simply stated prices were raised without consultation. Nobody explained how they all happened to set the same price at the same time.

Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R-NJ), chairman of the committee, called the oil men after demands for a probe had been placed before the Department of Justice, which has thus far not moved, merely stating that the matter was "under consideration."

Paul E. Hadlick, spokesman for the marketer's group, declared:

"The raises in prices indicate clearly there is collusion. Stocks of petroleum are the highest in history and can be amply added to by simply lifting the oil states' rationing schedules."

He added that profits of Standard Oil alone have been running at a rate of more than half a billion dollars a year, and that profits of 30 oil companies last year were over \$2 billion after taxes and are running at a similar rate this year.

DULLES' ROLE

Although the oil men were summoned by a Republican Congressman, after strong protests, the move will not be enough to clear away the smell of oil from the administration, especially from John

Foster Dulles, secretary of state.

A brewing scandal which the administration is desperately trying to cover concerns the firing of two State Department officials for opposing the inroads of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The mess was covered up until "Labor," newspaper of the AFL railroad unions, pried the lid off last week. The story briefly is this:

Recently two members of the International Claims Commission, which works under the State Department, were fired. The commission had the job of deciding how big a share various "claimants" should get of the \$17 million which the Tito government of Yugoslavia decided to pay American firms.

Raymond S. McKeough, former labor-supported Congressman from Illinois, and Josiah Marvel, commission chairman, had to sort these claims. Standard Oil demanded \$11.5 million. To grant even a large part of this amount would squeeze out other companies.

The next biggest claim came from a number of big corporations represented by the Wall Street law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, from which Dulles came to the State Department. This claim was for \$9 million. These two outfits were demanding more than was in the entire fund.

McKeough and Marvel refused to process such claims despite tremendous pressure. The State Department sent a commission to investigate the Claims Commission. One of the trio of investigators was Matthew J. Kust, who also came to the State Department from the Sullivan & Cromwell. Kust insisted McKeough act on the big claimants first and forget about the others, whom he reportedly described as "peasants."

Within a few days, McKeough and Marvel were out of jobs, even though under the law they could not be fired except after public hearings. There were no hearings, and there were no charges—unless they were charged with resisting a giveaway to Standard Oil and to Dulles' Alma Mater, Sullivan & Cromwell.

Iceland CP Vote Gains in U. S. Airbase Area

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 6.—Iceland's Communist Party showed a gain of 300 votes in the constituency in which Keflavik airport is located, final results from last week's general elections showed.

One of the Communist main planks in the election was opposition to American air bases in Iceland.

Final results on a national scale gave the following popular totals for the main parties: Independents 28,738, Progressives 18,961; Communists 12,296 and the Social Democrats 12,089.

The Communists lost 1,600 votes on a national scale.

The Independents gained two seats in the Althing (House of Representatives) for a total of 21; the Progressives dropped one to 16; while the Communists won seven as compared to nine, and the Social Democrats captured six as against seven.

The new government is expected to be another independent progressive coalition.

Weekend Traffic Accidents Kill At Least 254

At least 254 persons were killed in traffic accidents during the Fourth of July weekend, half of them in the last 14 hours of the holiday period when motorists were rushing to get home.

A survey showed that 122 persons drowned during the period from 6 p.m. Friday until midnight Sunday. Plane crashes killed three persons, and 43 died in miscellaneous accidents. Fireworks killed one person, injured scores.

The overall total of violent deaths was 423.

Readers Express Feelings Over Rosenbergs' Murder

Presidential Pardons

NEW YORK

Editor, Daily Worker:

As one reader who believes that the President made a grave error in failing to commute the Rosenberg sentence, I was interested to learn that President Eisenhower had granted six pardons since he has been in office.

Since President Truman also had the Rosenberg clemency plea on his desk before his office expired, it is noteworthy that between November, 1952, and Jan. 20, 1953, he granted 26 pardons and 2 commutations. Truman pardoned Congressmen J. Parnell Thomas and Andrew J. May, along with Ed. Prichard (who stuffed ballots in Kentucky, and ex-Governor Leche of Louisiana (who was in for mail fraud. This last pardon must have been a midnight deal—for it was not disclosed until Jan. 23—after he left office.

Pardon and commutations appear to be granted to those with the right political pull.

The Pope, the president of France, Cardinals of France, Italian and French trade union centers, over 40 members of the British Parliament, Einstein, Urey, the chief justice of Utah, mayors, members of the Chamber of Deputies—all could not have the pull of a Parnell Thomas.

What a mistake.

J. B. STANLEY

A Rosenberg Memorial

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have closely followed the Rosenberg case from its beginning to end. To every American the murder of the Rosenbergs will remain a great shame. The Americans of true conscience must rise to the occasion to correct the great crime that the so-called justice has committed. This can be done by devising means for raising a Rosenberg Memorial.

If you are correct and if the judges who rushed the death of the innocent couples are guilty, the efforts for raising such a memorial will undoubtedly be crowned with success. Future generations of Americans would know that all Americans were not guilty of the crime in the murder of the Rosenbergs. We have also found that there has been widespread reaction to this brutal murder of the Rosenbergs.

If the people of the other parts of the world have been stirred at the murder of the Rosenbergs, let them also raise memorials in the memory of the Rosenbergs. This is the only way by which we can warn the future criminally minded judges to stop murdering people for their political opinions. This is the only way we can save people holding honest political opinions.

The murder of the Rosenbergs has already terrorized many honest thinking people. A memorial to the name of the

Rosenbergs would again encourage people to think aloud. Those who feel.

"Wickedness Of the Few"

Editor, Daily Worker:

One more nationally disgraceful chapter was added to the record the war-hysterical government officials have been writing these past nine years.

The atrociously unjust killing of the Rosenbergs, despite world-wide appeals for clemency, will rank in the annals of history as a deed of fast advancing political wickedness.

Beginning with the cruel atom bombing of Japanese civilians, the U. S. Government has, for three long years, unleashed a ferocious war of extermination all over North Korea. To this prolonged "operation killer" official Washington now can boast of the electrocution of the American citizens, man and wife, for a crime of which, with exemplary sincerity and heroism, they maintained they were innocent.

"The wickedness of the few makes the calamity of the many," thus wrote Publius Syrus centuries ago. Good Americans would do well to ponder the meaning of those words in the light of what the wickedness of the few is doing to the once resplendent with noble deeds moral tradition of the nation.

A. GARCIA DIAZ

The Last Appeal By Ethel Rosenberg

Editor, Daily Worker:

This is a copy of a letter I have sent to President Eisenhower:

Mr. President:

It was a beautiful letter, the one Ethel Rosenberg sent to you in her last appeal from the death house—a tragically, poignantly beautiful letter. It had a soul like a brightly shining star. This was no "traitor" speaking; no "spy," no "callous," "defiant" person, hardened with "guilt." This was a soft, tender, sensitive heart, wife and mother, an American citizen, trapped in brutal, savage circumstances, pleading for help. Where was your gallantry, Mr. President? Under Roosevelt you fought the greatest scourge the earth has ever seen—the Nazi beast—and helped to defeat it. What happened to you now?

She addressed herself to greatness; where was mine? She appealed to goodness, to a grandfather, to a father, to a husband. Where was the spirit of these? She did not demand justice defiantly (which in time would find its true course). She appealed for mercy, the same mercy in the name of which the Pope spoke, in the name of which millions of people all over the world spoke—Where was it?

If this had not been a case where death had been decided upon, at all costs, mercy, it seems to me, could not have been withheld.

Instead—aside of using the



ETHEL ROSENBERG

JULIUS ROSENBERG

courts as a justification for your position, which, after all, belongs in the dominion of the courts and not with the one who is asked for mercy (and even the courts gave you enough grounds for doubts)—you drew on several highly prejudiced assumptions, not facts, to conclude your denial of clemency.

First, you assumed that by "giving" the secrets of the atom bomb to Russia, the Rosenbergs have "immeasurably increased the chances of an atomic war." But it has been held—with even much greater force, it seems to me—that precisely because both countries possess the bomb, atomic war is much less likely to occur.

Second, you assumed (your second assumption is implicit in the first) that without getting the know-how of the atomic bomb from the United States through "espionage," Russia could not have developed this weapon on its own. But scientists (who are more competent in this field than politicians) have expressed time and again that Russia could develop an atom bomb through her own efforts. Should people be burned in the electric chair on the assumption that some other people are less smart than we?

Third, you assumed that the "Rosenbergs may have condemned to death tens of millions of innocent people all over the world"; and you shudder at "the thought of the millions of the dead whose deaths may be directly attributable to what these spies have done." You speak as though these people were already dead! With an assumption, you have wiped out half the world! But there is still such a thing as a peace alternative in the world, Mr. President. Or is there no room for peace in your heart just as there was no room for mercy in it?

Should you, Mr. President, have permitted people to be savagely and murderously put to death on an assumption that some day millions of people may die in an atomic war? And if this horrible catastrophe you envisage should never be permitted by humanity to come to pass, will you bring the Rosenbergs back to life again?

Here I must make another point. How can you blame the Rosenbergs for an atomic war, even if it should ever occur? They did not invent the bomb, without which there could not be an atomic war. They did not throw the bomb on Hiroshima or Nagasaki. Wars were brought on the human race by certain well-known evil forces in society for long and bloody centuries before the Rosenbergs—and even before Russia. Wars aren't explained that simply, Mr. President.

It was a cruel thing you did to two people, "a small unoffending Jewish family"; it was a cruel thing you did to them and to our country.

Respectfully yours,

A. STRONG

The Role of Pontius Pilate

Bridgeport, Conn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Following is a letter I sent to Gen. D. Eisenhower:

Your role in the murder of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg is similar to that of Pontius Pilate in the crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth. For it was Pilate who said, "You will not speak to me? Do you not know that I have the power to release you, and the power to crucify you?" (John 19:10). You also had that power and your use of it was even more unscrupulous. For you used death as a threat to extort a lie from an innocent couple. You have dishonored America by trying to force the Rosenbergs "to confess" as a condition for their survival. Only their sublime faith and courage gave them the strength to withstand such fiendish pressure.

Although Pilate had the power of clemency, he "washed his hands before the crowd" and sought thus to escape responsibility for the death of Jesus. His act of cowardice only served to deepen his guilt in the eyes of succeeding generations.

You also sought excuses for avoiding "executive intervention in the case." Is it possible that you are ignorant of the fact that the Rosenbergs were convicted on the testimony of admitted criminals, who bought leniency for themselves as a reward for implicating others; that a "reviewing court" held "a new trial . . . should have been granted"; that many who have studied the record agree with Dr. Harold Urey that the conviction depended "on patently perjured testimony"; that important new evidence proving perjury on the part of the Greenglasses has been brought to light; and that, in the words of Justice Black, the Supreme Court "has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below."

There has been no process of justice. Rather, the government has pursued a policy of vengeance, which in its last days rose to the pitch of a lynching. All sense of decency and justice was drowned in the lust for blood.

You could have stopped this but you did not. Instead you added fuel to these dangerous flames of hatred that have fatally damaged America's prestige in the world, and threaten to destroy our democracy at home. And you cannot escape the responsibility for your action. The Rosenbergs' death is at your door as surely as if you had killed them with your own hands. And the shame which has come to America is of your making—for yours was the power to prevent it.

From all over the world came the call for compassion—from

the great and the humble. Men of God, from all faiths, appealed to you—but you would not hear. It is the misfortune of the United States that at this point in our history we have in supreme power a man with the training and mind of a General. Of what significance is the taking of life, the destruction of a family, the orphaning of small children to such a mind?

You have refused the compassion and justice for which the people prayed; now you will increasingly reap their contempt and anger. If you thought to intimidate the American people, by this murder of two gentle folk, you do not know our courage. A little of all of us died as the hysteria of the cold war claimed the lives of the Rosenbergs; but also, something of their spirit will live on in millions of people throughout the world.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were simple, good people. To read their letters from prison is to gain some measure of their goodness and their strength. In their time of adversity in the face of death they grew to the stature of giants. From their courage, people everywhere drew fresh hope. They became—and remain—the symbol of America's conscience. In the day of the informer, they would not besmirch their own good name—or the truth. This you cannot destroy. The Rosenbergs and the people will remain—forever.

B. M.

Urges Bill for Review Of Death Sentences

Editor, Daily Worker:

I think your readers will be interested in the enclosed letter to Senator Lehman, and will even want to write to their Congressmen and Senators urging the passing of such a law.

MORRIS U. SCHAPPEE

Following is Schappee's letter to Sen. Lehman:

Permit me to urge you to introduce a bill to remedy a grave situation.

In his dissent in the Rosenberg case on June 19, 1953, Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black wrote, among other things "I have long thought that the practice of many of the states to require an automatic review by the highest court of the state in cases which involve the death penalty was a good practice."

In this comment, Justice Black has pointed to a grave weakness in the "due process" of our Federal judiciary, namely, the absence of a law requiring automatic Supreme Court review of every federal case involving the death penalty. Had such a law been in operation, we should not now be in a situation in which, despite the expressed doubts of millions of Americans and more millions in other countries, two persons have been executed without the Supreme Court reviewing the case. We should not now be haunted by the fact, made known by Justice Black, that, except for Justice Douglas, no member of the Supreme Court ever read the trial record in the Rosenberg case.

Therefore it seems to me you would do well to introduce the necessary legislation that would hereafter require Supreme Court review of federal cases in which the sentence has been death. Such a law cannot restore the Rosenbergs to their children, nor the good will we have lost abroad, but it can help prevent the repetition of a case in which defendants go to their death protesting their innocence to the last, while the Supreme Court refuses to review their appeal, and avoids even the reading of the record.

ROSENBERGS' LETTERS IN SECOND PRINTING

"Death House Letters," the book of letters by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, "is going into its second printing," the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announces.

Nearly all of the first edition of the book, published by the Jero Publishing Co., of New York City, was sold by orders in advance of publication.

All profits go to the Rosenberg children, Michael, 10, and Robbie, 6.

The committee, which reported an avalanche of orders from throughout the country, said the second printing would total 50,000 copies. The book sells for \$1.

The Rosenbergs maintained their innocence throughout the letters, which were written to each other, to their family, and to their attorney, Emanuel Bloch.

French and Italian editions of the "Death House Letters" have already appeared. The French paper *l'Espresso* has serialized the book.

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FREE BY '63'

THE RECENT CONVENTION of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has issued a sharp reminder to the nation that 90 years of freedom promises remain unfulfilled. And the 741 delegates to the convention have pledged to embark on a campaign to rid the United States of racism during the next 10 years.

Never before has a time-table been adopted for establishing first class citizenship for all in these United States. We have been plagued with gradualism. So-called "realists" have argued that jimcrow and segregation are a part of America's "folkways." And the Negro people's "patience" has been praised by supporters of racism.

But it was not the "patience" of the Negro people which prolonged the existence in the United States of the hated jimcrow system, North and South. For the Negroes have long fought for their dignity and status against the daily insults, the legalization of white supremacy and the murderous violence which accompanies it.

This nation is plagued with white supremacy because it has been profitable for its rulers. The jimcrow job and the jimcrow pay envelope went side by side with the jimcrow car and the overcrowded ghetto with its high rents for gouging landlords. And the jimcrow job help split the working class, weakening it in its struggle to improve its living conditions.

THE ORGANIZATIONS of the working class, therefore, should enter wholeheartedly into the campaign to end racism by 1963, the Centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation. Freedom is indivisible. And the labor organizations should be the first to realize this fact.

Let every workers' group adopt its own freedom plan under the slogan, "We Want To Be Free By Sixty-Three!" For this slogan to be realized, the full participation of labor is decisive. And the fight is on now. Not a day should be lost without a step being taken toward the goal.

PEACE TALK, EVEN IN ICFTU

THE PRESURE of the peace movement throughout the world is forcing even the right wing leaders of the labor unions abroad to speak out for big power negotiations. This should cause some thinking among the 25 U. S. labor delegates at the congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Union, now in session at Stockholm.

Sir Vincent Tewson, head of the ICFTU and of the British Trade Union Congress, opened the sessions with a call upon the major powers to talk "face-to-face" in the same manner that collective bargaining conferences take place, for settlement of differences peacefully.

Simultaneously, the congress of the French Socialist Party passed a resolution calling for a five-power conference, including People's China, "to achieve a settlement of international problems and restore an atmosphere of peace."

It is a question, of course, what the ICFTU congress will do before it adjourns. The powerful hold upon it by the CIO-AFL delegates—far greater than their voting strength—may be decisive. It is evident that the American delegates, following the line of the Eisenhower Administration, are trying to charge the atmosphere with the stupid illusion that a continued course of inciting Berlin riots can be successful.

On the other hand, being a little closer to the realities abroad, and more directly exposed to the strong peace winds in other lands, may even make some impression upon the CIO-AFL leaders. Walter Reuther may discover that his own UAW convention resolution, calling for big power peace negotiations, which has so far been hidden from his own membership, is not such a bad one after all. George Meany may change his tune not to sound so much like Syngman Rhee and his American friends.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and the FEPC.

THERE IS a story told about a Negro who after hearing Dwight D. Eisenhower's campaign speech to a Harlem audience in the fall of 1952, commented:

"If this man is elected, he sure is going to be rough on us."

When the speaker was asked why he had reached such a conclusion, he answered:

"Because he knows that we don't like him, and he can see now that we are not going to vote for him."

Both predictions of the unnamed Negro have been born out by what followed. Eisenhower was elected; the Negroes did not vote for him; and, as President, if we can except a few spoken phrases, Eisenhower has been really "rough" on Negroes. He has not appointed a Negro. He has opposed FEPC legislation. His congressional leaders have blocked all moves to end the anti-civil rights filibuster. His Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, has placed the Administration on record against ratification of the United Nations' conventions on human rights and genocide.

All of this has not made Negroes love Eisenhower more this summer than they did last fall. If anything, Eisenhower is being loved less each passing day.

IT WAS STRANGE and somewhat disconcerting to witness the attempts by some leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at the group's recent St. Louis convention, to paint the former general in pro-Negro, civil rights colors. There was in this aspect of the convention a wide gap between the resolutions passed by the delegates and the several speeches lauding the President. Whereas the resolutions scored the President for not having appointed a Negro to a responsible post, Chicago's Republican Alderman, Rev. Archibald Carey, assured the convention that Eisenhower would keep every promise he had made. And Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, told the delegates he was "unequivocally convinced of his (Eisenhower's) sincerity."

Despite an admonition from a delegate, after listening to Rev. Carey, that speakers should refrain from political endorsements, White gave a detailed explanation for Presidential inaction on civil rights matters. There could have been no other reason for the remarks than to take some of the heat off the Eisenhower Administration. I want to quote in

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

How Much Civil Rights Does Eisenhower Want?

full White's explanation for Eisenhower's stand-pat on democratic advance:

"... There are three obstacles in his path. The first is that he has been so absorbed with war and foreign problems, he apparently has not given time to consideration of the enormous volume of new facts in the field of civil rights. ... That he is willing and even eager to give more attention to this problem seems evident from his speech at Mount Rushmore denouncing segregation. It is also apparent from some of the answers he has given in press conferences when civil rights questions were asked. 'I will have Jim Hagerly look it up' has become a familiar phrase. But he is learning fast."

A second handicap is certain members of his cabinet. There are only two of its members—Attorney General Brownell and our distinguished guest and principal speaker this afternoon, Mutual Security Administrator Harold Stassen—who know and are sensitive to the grave problems faced by minorities. ...

The third and most discouraging barrier to fulfillment of his intentions to make America a place free from racial handicaps is the opposition within his own party which the President faces—those who value their alliance with the Dixiecrats more than they do democracy itself. The conflict on basic issues between the Eisenhower Republicans and the Taft-McCarthy wing of the party is deep and possibly—almost certainly—unbridgeable."

THERE IS nothing in the record to substantiate the speculation of White. It is understandable that realistic political leaders must seek a shield against the McCarthyite aggressors' attacks. And it is understandable also that reality makes it necessary to differentiate between Eisenhower on the one hand, and McCarthy and Taft on the other. But to accept Eisenhower as the bulwark against the creeping fascism of McCarthy and the racist

allies of the Republican Party is to delude the civil rights army and retard its progress.

Let us remember that it was Eisenhower who appointed the cabinet which bars the door to Negro appointments. These reactionaries did not ascend from hell. It was Eisenhower again who refashioned his "book burning" remarks to fit more closely those held by Sen. McCarthy.

And wasn't it Eisenhower, personally, who campaigned through the South for the Dixiecrat vote? I remember seeing pictures of him embracing Gov. James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, in Columbia, and Herman Talmadge in Atlanta.

As I remember it, it was the former General himself who sealed the alliance with Louisiana's Robert Kennon and Texas' Alan Shivers. While Presidential candidate Eisenhower was doing these things, McCarthy was busy getting elected in Wisconsin, with the tacit approval of Dwight D. Eisenhower. Can it be forgotten that Eisenhower kept his promise to support ALL Republican candidates.

OUR MEMORIES should not be so short. Nor should the NAACP's program, as represented in the convention resolutions be hemmed in by a desire to have a friend in the White House. A mass fight for civil rights, it has been proven, can win more lasting friends everywhere than the adoption of a false perspective aimed at achieving a short cut to victory.

The 10-year-old freedom plan adopted at the NAACP convention depends more on what the people do—regardless of what they think of Eisenhower—than on whether a few Negro leaders are given regular audiences with the President. Let us stick to the resolutions and judge Eisenhower on the basis of what he does to realize the pertinent resolves. Meantime, spread the fight on all fronts to realize the convention slogan, "We Want To Be Free By Sixty-Three!"

AMERICANS vs. McCARTHYISM

Dulles' Telegram

Commenting caustically on Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' telegram to Walter White assuring the NAACP leader that no order had been issued to remove his books from the shelves of State Department libraries overseas, the ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH had this to say in a June 29 editorial:

"John Foster Dulles owes more than a telegram to Walter White, who happened to be in a position to make Mr. Dulles apologize abjectly. Secretary Dulles owes more than apologies to Alan Barth, Bert Andrews, Gen. Stillwell, Langston Hughes, the Lynds and many other authors. He owes a full and prompt accounting to the American people. Never before has there been such trampling of freedom of thought under the authority of the U.S. Government. This 'burning of books' is the most grievous of blunders since Jan. 30 and it is not going to blow over."

Dulles' telegram was in response to an inquiry by Walter

White when he learned that his book, "A Rising Wind", had been removed from the United States Information Service libraries in India.

Old Newsreel

Robert A. Dahl, associate professor of political science, YALE UNIVERSITY, warned in a New Haven radio broadcast that American anti-intellectuals and bookburners may ruin the nation and its future.

"Some people in this country," he said, "evidently have so little confidence in the inner strength of American traditions that to save those traditions they would first destroy them."

"Somehow this all seems familiar—as if we were seeing an old newsreel showing the Nazis at work. In a recent panic over Senator McCarthy's inquiry into the Voice of America, heads of our libraries abroad literally burned at least 11 books before sober minds in the State Department called a halt."

You can imagine the effect of our panic on the Germans,

who once watched fanatical young Nazis pile thousands of books in the streets and dance around the fires like barbarians."

Prof. Dahl added: "Individuals who can develop revolutionary ideas and inventions are a national asset of almost incalculable importance."

Defense Committee

A SPANISH-AMERICAN defense Committee has been organized to aid Spanish-speaking Americans who fall victim of the McCarran-Walter Law. Manuel Magana, chairman of the group, said it has already undertaken activity in behalf of Manuel Cuevas Diaz, native of Spain, now held on Ellis Island in deportation proceedings.

Diaz served as a sailor in Franco's Navy. When the civil war began in 1936, Diaz along with the entire crew helped the commander of the vessel to bring it to the Loyalist side.

During World War II he served with the Free French and in 1944 came to the U.S. as a refugee from fascism. He now faces deportation to Spain, where he faces imprisonment and death for his anti-fascist activities.

Persons wishing to aid in the fight to save Diaz from Franco's hangmen can do so by getting in touch with the Spanish-American Defense Committee, 23 W. 26th St., New York, N. Y.

Drought

(Continued from Page 1)
the sand blows in, and the sand is
Pecos River. We saw no grass and
little stock at all. What stock there
was was around pens where people
were feeding them.

We landed at Del Rio and drove
north through the sheep and goat
country to Sonora to San Angelo
to Wichita Falls and then flew to
Fort Worth Sunday.

I don't think anybody ever covered
much more of west Texas as
closely as we did in the same
length of time.

And, while we're getting to a
point where we don't think so
much of experts, I think I can still
claim to be an expert on dry
weather. I've lived in it all my life.

For people out in west Texas, a
drought is nothing new. They've
had them all the time. But there's
never been a drought like the one
they have now.

Last year, I talked to an old-
timer in Throckmorton County and
he told me, "We always considered
the drought of 1886 the worst one.
But that's just the second worst
one now. This is the worst." And
that was last year.

In Stamford, which is on the
east edge of the drought area and
hasn't been hurt as badly as some
sections, the normal rainfall is 25
inches a year. In 1951 they got 16
inches, in 1952 13 inches and so
far this year they have had four
inches.

I don't think, unless you've ex-
perienced a drought, you realize
what it does to people. Remember
that you don't know when a
drought is on you, you can't re-
adjust for a drought, because you
don't know the severity until too
late.

It's not like a flood or a fire.
They destroy you, but you can re-
build in a few days or weeks.
Those people in west Texas aren't
in that position. They can't start
rebuilding, they can't do anything.

The people aren't going broke.
They are broke. I don't think there
is one man in 20 who can sell out
and come out ahead today.

ATTENTION All Press Representatives and Readers

1. For better service on sub-
scriptions, A—please mark all
cards sent to us whether new or
renewal. B—If it's a bundle of
papers, indicate how many the
person now gets, or say add to
bundle, or make a bundle of 2,
3, or more.

2. FOR SUMMER VACATIONISTS

A—changes of address in the
Daily Worker should be in our
office a week before vacations
start. Two weeks for the Sun-
day Worker. Kindly send wrap-
per from the paper with the old
address in order to expedite the
change to the new one. B—This
is for a change of address at
any time. C—To expedite the
stopping of a subscription, also
send as the wrapper from the
paper.

3. All orders for Club bundles
must be in our office no later
than 10:30 a.m. on Thursday.

4. In calling these things to
your attention, we hope to avoid
many errors made in the past,
and to give better service to our
readers.

CIRCULATION DEPT.

I have moved downstairs.
(Same bldg., street entrance)
76 EAST 11th ST.
(WEST OF B'WAY)

I want to thank all my cus-
tomers for the wonderful
response to the coat sale, of
100 pieces. I still have 42
left. Terrific buys — worth
saving for next year. All
from imported coats being
shown. 1954 styles — \$295
to \$400. Worth 2-4-5 times
the amount. I am able to
sell them to you per yd.
Plenty of cottons — silk.
Mill Ends Imports, 76 E. 11
St. West of B'way — store
entrance.

Hearns

(Continued from Page 1)
from it," Andren replied. He said
the questions make him "feel that
a trap is being set" for him.

At another point Andren said:
"My experience causes me to
wonder sometimes . . . instead of
Mr. Greenfield threatening me
that a committee was coming in,
I wish that this committee, with
all its facilities . . . would end this
eight-week strike."

Later in the hearings, David
Livingston, secretary-treasurer of
the DPOW, indicated he had re-
quested, in earlier closed sessions
of the probe, a postponement of
the inquisition until the strike was
over.

He began:
"May I make my request to you
that these hearings be adjourned
until the Hearns strike is . . . but
he was cut short by Clardy's gavel
banging."

Six leaders of District 65 were
handed subpoenas over the week-
end and ordered to appear before
the committee yesterday afternoon.

Each of the union leaders in-
voked his constitutional privileges
in declining to answer the com-
mittee's loaded questions.

This was the third time in re-
cent years that Congressional or
Senatorial committees conducted
"investigations" of the 60,000
member union. In both previous
instances, the union was engaged
in important struggles and in both
cases the leaders refused to answer
the "Are you now or have you
ever been" question.

The leaders were questioned
briefly yesterday in closed execu-
tive sessions and then re-questioned
in the public hearings under
the glare of television cameras and
popping flash-bulbs.

Andren was the second witness
called, following William Michael-
son, District 65 director of organi-
zation.

REFUSES TO ANSWER

Committee counsel, Robert Kun-
zig, trotted out photostats of old
issues of the Daily Worker, dating
back to the 1930s, and read al-
leged references to the witnesses.
Michaelson steadfastly refused to
answer questions other than his
name, address, educational and
employment background. After the
first question as to whether "you
have ever been a member of the
Communist Party," Michaelson an-
swered "I decline to answer under
the privilege granted by the Fifth
Amendment." To the other ques-
tions he merely answered, "Same
answer."

Several times Clardy intervened
to direct the witness to answer. In
each case he answered, "I must
respectfully decline."

The counsel produced a thick
stack of photostats of back issues
of the Daily Worker allegedly
mentioning Livingston. In each
case Kunzig asked "Are you the
David Livingston listed (or men-
tioned) in the Daily Worker?"

Livingston answered repeatedly,
"I believe that the question vi-
olates my rights under the Consti-
tution. Therefore I respectfully de-
cline to answer."

At one point the pudgy commit-
tee counsel became infuriated, and
demanded to know why Livingston
would not answer the questions.
Livingston calmly said, "Because
I believe that answers to these
questions may be used by people
not interested in truth but in
frameups."

Clardy hastily ordered the clerk
to "strike out that part about
frameups."

Rep. Walter Moulder (R-Mo) at
one point disputed Clardy's right
to prohibit Livingston from ex-
plaining his refusal to answer a
question, saying, "I think the wit-
ness should be permitted to ex-
plain."

Kunzig had produced what he
said was a copy of a program to
a welcoming home celebration for
World War II veterans. When asked
if he was the Cpl. David Liv-
ingston referred to, Livingston asked
to examine the document.
DOCUMENT CONCEALED

After looking it over, Livingston
declared, "This is a perfect ex-
ample of why . . ." and was cut

off by Clardy, who demanded
that he be given the alleged pro-
gram to examine. After a hasty ex-
amination and conference among
the committee members, Rep. Gor-
don Sherer (R-Ohio) insisted that
it not be entered into the record,
indicating that there were names
there that would cause the com-
mittee to be charged with "smear-
ing" if made public. Again Liv-
ingston asked to be permitted to
explain his refusal to answer, but
Clardy refused and ordered the
questioning to be continued.

On another question, Livingston
did manage to explain why he re-
fused to answer, declaring:

"If you answer it you subject
yourself to an easy frame by a
lying stoolpigeon, which has hap-
pened to me before," adding, "I
assure you it won't happen again."
He explained that he would not
answer any question about any or-
ganization listed on the Attorney
General's "subversive list" for that
reason. "Even if I had never heard
of them I would decline to an-
swer."

There was a heated exchange
between Livingston and Sherer
when the Congressman demanded
to know how money was collected
in the union for the defense of
Harry Bridges, West Coast long-
shore union leader, whose Smith
Act trial was recently thrown out
by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Sherer charged the union lead-
ership with allocating union funds
for the purpose while Livingston
explained that the money was vol-
unteered by union members ex-
pressly for that purpose. He chal-
lenged the Congressman to show
another union whose practices
were as democratic as those of
District 65.

The union attorney, Arthur
Sheinberg, offered to stipulate that
Arthur Ouman, DPOW president,
vice-president Jack Paley and or-
ganizer Peter Stein would also in-
voke the Fifth Amendment in de-
clining to answer similar questions.
The proposal, made because of
the lateness of the hour, was ac-
cepted with the amendment that
the three unionists be asked
whether they are now or have ever
been members of the Communist
Party. Each refused to answer,
ending that portion of the hearing.

The committee is conducting an-
other investigation, reportedly on
an alleged "Communist cell" in the
government. These hearings closed
to the public and press, are sched-
uled to be continued this morning
at 10.

French Premier To Seek Stiff Tax Increases

PARIS, July 6.—French Premier
Joseph Laniel today drafted a new
financial program calling for high-
er taxes and extended executive
powers. The program was harsher
in almost every way than the one
that brought about the downfall
of Premier Rene Mayer.

Discussion by the National As-
sembly is planned for tomorrow.

The bill calls for a 30 percent
increase in taxes on alcohol, 20
percent on stamped official paper,
and higher taxes on gasoline and
fuel oil.

Bolivia Miners Warn Of Counter-Revolution

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 6 (ALN).
—Delegates to a meeting of the
Bolivian Mining Federation adopt-
ed a resolution warning that an at-
tempt was made to destroy the
work of the revolutionary govern-
ment, which came to power on a
program of nationalizing Bolivia's
tin industry.

The delegates served notice
that any attempt to annul the work
of the revolution would be met by
force. They accused the U. S. of
collaborating with reactionary for-
ces in Bolivia by depriving Bolivia
of revenue from tin as provided for
in an agreement signed June 24.

542 Doctors to Be Drafted in August

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The
Pentagon has issued a draft call
for 542 physicians in August for
the Army.

African Labor Congress Set Up In Rhodesia

GWELO, Southern Rhodesia,
July 6 (ALN). — Delegates from
Southern Rhodesia unions voted
at a special conference here to set
up the first African Trades Union
Congress in the history of this
country. A resolution approved
by the delegates stressed that the
new TUC "will not accept any
discriminatory legislation enacted
exclusively for African workers."
It also insisted that "the African
workers be included under the in-
dustrial conciliation act of the
colony."

Elected chairman of the new
TUC was J. M. Nkomo, secretary
of the Railwaymen's Union and
president of the Southern Rhode-
sian African National Congress.
J. P. Bassoppo Moyo was elected
acting secretary. Gen. Sec. Charles
Mzingeli of the Reformed Indus-
trial and Commercial Union was
named to a third top post.

Nkomo and Mzingeli took a
leading part in the formation of
the All-African Convention, which
adopted a policy of non-coopera-
tion with the Central African Fed-
eration scheme.

Except for the railway workers,
African trade unions are not re-
cognized. The last annual report
of the Chief Native Commissioner
for Southern Rhodesia admitted
that the Africans have been de-
manding legal recognition of their
unions, but said "the time is not
yet ripe" because "the Africans
themselves, even the leaders, were
not yet ready to understand the
full implications and grave respon-
sibilities of trade unionism."

Formation of the TUC indicates
the Africans are ready to push for
their demand of recognition.

Quits as Head Of U.S. World Information

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Pres-
ident Eisenhower today accepted
the resignation of Dr. Robert L.
Johnson as head of the Govern-
ment's international information
program.

Johnson, who came to the Gov-
ernment last February from his
position as president of Temple
University, said doctors told him
the strains of the job were too
much.

A spokesman for Temple Uni-
versity said Johnson will rest for
two months and then return to the
University as president.

As head of the international in-
formation program, Johnson was
overall boss of the Voice of Ameri-
ca and U.S. libraries abroad, both
of which have been under fire from
Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's Senate
Internal Security subcommittee.

Classified Ads

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rienced furniture, piano movers. Many
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Korean-Born Architect Faces Deportation

David Hyun, Korean-born archi-
tect, is threatened by imminent
danger of exile under a summary
order issued by the Immigration
and Naturalization Service, order-
ing him into surrender for deporta-
tion.

Hyun was one of the four Los
Angeles residents who in 1950
was held on Terminal Island for
six and a half months without
bail.

Hyun's family fled Korea when
he was two years old to escape
Japanese oppression. He arrived
in U. S. at the age of two and
has lived here continuously since.

If Hyun is exiled, he faces al-
most certain death. His family,
consisting of his American-born
wife, Mary, and his two American-
born children, David Hyun, 10,
and Freeland Tahn, 7, will be left
destitute.

The Los Angeles Committee for
Protection of Foreign Born has
issued a call to protest to Herman
R. Landon, District Director of
the Immigration and Naturalization
Service, 458 South Spring St., Los
Angeles.

A-Blast

(Continued from Page 1)
pletely reject the Communist phil-
osophy, and I think my voting
record on foreign aid, the Korean
war and every issue relating to the
struggle between our country and
the Russians or Russian-dominated
countries bears eloquent witness to
my anti-Communist position."

The Justice Department de-
clined comment on the case. So did
the AEC.

Rep. Chet Holifield (R-Cal.), a
member of the Congressional
Atomic Energy Committee, said
he did not know the FBI checked
Congressmen invited to the tests.
Holifield said that, as far as he
knows, the incident had not been
referred to the atomic committee.

CORRECTION

Two lines of type were mis-
placed in LRA's profit tax story
(Monday, July 6) on page 5. The
second sentence of the second
paragraph should have read: "Its
original purpose was to make the
tax-burdened American people be-
lieve that the corporations, too,
were paying for Truman's phony
defense mobilization." The first
sentence of the 9th paragraph
should have read: "For the first
quarter of this year profits of all
corporations as a whole were run-
ning at an estimated \$42.8 billion
annual rate, or nearly up to the
\$42.9 billion peak reached in the
full year 1951."

Shopper's Guide

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What FDR Said About Bookburning

By DAVID PLATT

No flags were lowered to half staff and no public rallies followed the disclosure that the U. S. State Department was burning books.

But 10 years ago—on May 10, 1943, more than 1,000 persons stood in front of the N. Y. Public Library on Fifth Ave. at 42nd St. and watched in silence as the library flag was slowly lowered to half staff.

The occasion was the 10th anniversary of the burning of books in Nazi Germany.

That same ceremony was repeated in hundreds of cities across the land. The history of the Hitler gang taught many Americans that bookburning was a prelude to the burning of human beings.

In New York, as the flag remained at half staff, actor Ralph Bellamy read messages from Stephen Vincent Benet's playlet "They Burned the Books."

The anti-bookburning rally was saluted by President Roosevelt.

Every member of the Eisenhower administration should be compelled by law to read FDR's message on books at least twice a day until the next elections. It said, in part:

"We all know that books can burn—but we also know that they cannot be destroyed by fire. Men may die, but books never die. No human being and no arbitrary force can extinguish their memory. No human being and no arbitrary force can stamp out the powerful impact of free thought. Nor can they deprive the world of those books in which the struggling spirit of humanity is mirrored for all time."

FDR would have been appalled by the McCarthyite attack on our democratic culture, banning books that were approved by the U. S. Army during the war along with works by Tom Paine and Mark Twain, and so would Republican leader Wendell W. Willkie, who said on the 10th anniversary of the Nazi bookburnings, that the flames of the bonfires "lit horizons of the spirit everywhere."

What About 3D Movies?

Has stereoscopic 3-D come to stay or is it a passing fancy? The big movie companies can't make up their minds one way or the other.

Their indecision has cut deeply into the number of films being produced. Fewer films in production means fewer actors and stage hands.

Fifty percent of Hollywood's 17,000 AFL stage employees are unemployed, said the Wall Street Journal (June 13).

"Three dimensional movies, it might seem to most outsiders, should have the opposite effect," this organ of investment bankers and stock brokers goes on to say. "Block-long lines are reported around the country at theatres showing 'House of Wax,' the Warner Brothers' initial stereoscopic 'deepie'."

But the Hollywood studio of Warner Bros., despite the howling success of 'House of Wax,' has been shut down since April. Universal-International, though similarly fortunate in its 3-D debut, has just started operation on a limited basis after nearly a month's production hiatus. MGM, the biggest studio, is running on a sharply reduced scale, and studio boss Dore Schary declares: "It may be two years before Hollywood knows precisely where it's going and snaps out of the current production slump."

In short, the film studios are going to wait and see which 3-D system exerts the biggest pull at the box office before committing themselves to all-out production. The waiting period will be about two years—the time it usually takes for a Hollywood film to begin to show a profit, according to the Wall Street Journal.

Which 3-D system will win out in the end?

Will it be 20th Century Fox's new Cinemascope system which has the advantage of not requiring spectators to wear goggles, achieving its 3-D effect through a curved screen twice as wide as standard screens?

Will it be Fred Waller's Cinerama, a system based on three separate images (photographed by three synchronous cameras mounted to cover a panoramic view of each set) linked together on a wide screen? No glasses required by the audience.

Arch Oboler, small, independent producer of the chauvinist 3-D film 'Bwana Devil,' talks of developing electronic projection, eliminating the screen altogether and bringing three-dimension in color in a sort of theatre-in-the-round.

Both MGM and Paramount Pictures are experimenting with new super-wide angle filming techniques for broad-screen movies. No one seems to care any more about turning out good films.

This being the case we see no further need for experiments in the three-dimensional field. There is now available an invention that makes Cinerama, Cinemascope, or anything else with 'scope' at the end of it, look sick.

We refer to the new 'No Dimensional' system which Alan Max recently discussed in Masses and Mainstream. This revolutionary device, known as the McCarthy-Scope, is the opposite of 3-D. It reveals "no character, no story . . . nothing but fully developed No-dimensionality."

By means of this device, "a bosom reaches from 43rd to 44th Streets," and sounds never before recorded are heard, such as the "mashing sound of the spoon as it grapples" with a grapefruit, followed by "a stream of grapefruit juice at room temperature squirting directly into the eyes of everyone in a \$2.20 seat."

On second thought this "No-Dimensional" device seems to fit most of the "3-D" films now playing around town.

The movie corporations are slowing down not to plan better films but better techniques for turning out the usual corn.

Thus, half of the 17,000 Hollywood members of the AFL International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (IATSE) are "out of work at a time of year when employment is normally near peak levels."

Now if the moguls could only devise a system for making "no dimensional" films without workers.



F. D. R.

To the Courage Of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

News Item.—Frank Etzel, officer in Adolf Hitler's army who was captured by the American forces April 29, 1945, called on President Eisenhower with two other members of the six-nation European coal and steel community. . . . Etzel commented to reporters: "And you say things haven't changed in Europe? Before, I was his prisoner, Today, I was his guest!"

Things have surely changed, the Nazi captain coyly said, And reached his hand into the new munitions chest.

Quipping he spits contempt at twenty million dead, "Before, I was his prisoner; today, I am his guest!"

His host was not to be outdone in charm and wit and grace, Was not his visitor a minion of the "West?"

The Oberfuhrer once again resumes his rightful place, "Before, I was his prisoner; today, I am his guest!"

The while, a nest of Nazis gathers on the Spanish earth And twists the rusting sword in Spain's still-bleeding breast—The little fuhrers celebrate the day of Hitler's birth!

"Before, I was his prisoner; today, I am his guest!"

Behind a prison wall a guiltless man and woman wait For death—victims of a grim historic jest

that jails their country's loyal sons and cheers as Nazis prate, "Before, I was his prisoner; today, I am his guest!"

To rip the pages out of History's book, two blameless lives Upon the gilded torture-rack are cruelly pressed; As though to underscore in blood the Nazi's shameless jibe "Before, I was his prisoner; today, I am his guest!"

And must a man and woman made of heart and steel and love

Of life, be killed amidst the witches' frenzy, lest The nation see their innocence, and wrathful, tire of "Before, I was his prisoner; today, I am his guest!"

Remember, O Remember, hangmen, that the world has heard

The reason for their death in open court confessed; Has learned the secret from the stupid Nazi's careless words, "Before, I was his prisoner; today, I am his guest!"

—Anonymous.

'Stars of the Ukraine' to Be At Stanley

Following the run of 'Sadko,' the Stanley Theatre will open with the new Soviet Magicolor film 'Stars of the Ukraine' featuring some of the finest musical artists of the USSR.

The film will be presented in two parts: 'May Night' and 'Ukrainian Concert Hall.' In the 'May Night' portion, music lovers will hear a full-length version of the Rimsky-Korsakov operetta of the same name—based on Gogol's story.

The second part of the picture—'Ukrainian Concert Hall' is a spectacular display of ballet—opera-folk songs and folk dances of the Ukraine.

It includes excerpts from such ballets and operas as Boris Godunov, Taras Bulba and Cossacks Beyond the Danube.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Vacation's Over . . .

THE ANNUAL SHOCK—coming back from the trees and the hills, the blue blue and the green green of sky and tree and lake and mountain—smack into the I.R.T., which is neither blue blue nor green green. And around where you work the only green is in a sport shirt, a skirt, the paint on a truck. There must be prettier ways to make a city than the way we made New York . . .

The once a year athlete returns to his all year exercise—fingers pounding on typewriter keys. (How come you never get a charley horse in the fingers?) Sports Director Ray Washington up in Camp Unity will tell you about those line drives I hit, but don't ask him about defense. A strange thing is happening. Every year the ground balls zip under my glove just a little faster.

From the looks of Sunday's score at the Polo Grounds they were zipping under—and over—Dodger gloves at a pretty good pace too. 20 to 6! I thought Leo and those Giants were dead! What a score for a chronic Dodger pennant-predictor to come home to.

Now let's start looking at the Standings of the Teams, the scores, the batting leaders and seeing where we stand. This is known as the annual re-orientation. You need it too. Ebbets Field, the Polo Grounds and the Stadium are far away when you're on vacation. Though not so far at that. There was a night listening relaxedly to some of the music from the extraordinary dance band after a day of sun and water and sport and all of a sudden there was a big happy shout from out the porch near the radio. What happened? The Yanks had lost another one back in the big Bronx ballyard. That tickled most of the folks.

Things happen in a couple of weeks which make that tired old cliché—it's a long season—look good. When we left, the Yanks were riding the middle of an 18 game streak and the American League race looked like a joke. They were even talking of making it a split season and starting all over on July 4th. Well, the Yanks are still 5½ ahead and that's a good lead but 5½ isn't 12½ and nobody's handing it to them in a galloping runaway. They went and lost just half of those 18 in a row and meanwhile Cleveland got back Luke Easter at last and the White Sox generated some steam. And old Casey showed some unseemly signs of panic, playing Mickey Mantle on one leg when the kid should've been resting the injury. Forgetting how to lose, Casey?

It could be the Yanks' 5th straight flag but a few things are clear. They weren't quite as all-fired invincible as they were looking when they were getting that cool early mileage from the old arms of Johnny Sain and Allie Reynolds and the legs of Phil Rizzuto. Nor were the Indians as bad as they looked without big Luke's wagon tongue. The White Sox never looked afraid of the champs in hand to hand combat. So there are still over 80 games to go, more than half the distance, and let's just watch and see.

WHEN YOU LEFT, Roy Campanella was still riding way up on top in the home run and runs batted in departments and now he's one rib behind Bell and Mathews and four homers behind Khuzewski and Mathews. Yes, it's a long season, and especially for the guy in the iron mask who squats down behind the plate with his load of equipment and his every-pitch concentration, which is why it made no sense to expect Roy, the greatest catcher of his day even if he weren't a slugger, to keep up the Babe Ruth-Hack Wilson early pace. And those Milwaukee Braves, who couldn't lose for winning, have been having their troubles. Yes, it's a long season.

Things we missed—the Indians taking three straight from the Yanks at the Stadium, and when's the last time that happened? Barring the war years, I've seen a lot of Indian-Yankee series under the Jerome Avenue El and I don't remember it . . .

Missed individual local developments like the emergence of young Wayne Belardi as an authentic new Flatbush socker who inevitably calls to mind Dolph Camilli of yesteryear—but only at bat, for Dolph was a fluent, speedy 1st sacker, which the heavy footed Wayne is not . . . Gil Hodges as a left fielder, Milliken moving unevenly toward possible stardom . . . long legged Daryl Spencer playing the kind of great shortstop they said he could, and starting a lengthy Giant career at the key position. Great shortstops lead to pennants . . . Rizzuto, Reese—Durocher knows it. He was a pretty good shortstop himself. Whitey Ford pitching some of the season's classics, a pretty southpaw to watch at work, classic stuff smartly controlled when the young Astorian is right . . .

A LOOK AT the latest edition of Sporting News shows some interesting minor league facts . . . Now if a team goes into the sudden doldrums and melts the fat off a big lead and acts like it could use a new bat in the lineup, you usually hear talk, at least of bringing up an outstanding player from the minors, if there is one. Right?

No such talk by the Yanks. Which is "odd," because there is a whole of an outstanding player on their Kansas City farm team name of Vic Power, batting a cool .367 with 59 runs batted in. Of course Vic doesn't happen to have the right color skin for the Yankee moguls, which is one reason the people on that porch up in the country were cheering the Yankee defeat and a lot of other people around the land who think ballplayers are and should be just that—ballplayers. And that has nothing to do with the Yankee players themselves, ordinary guys on the whole.

Haven't noticed any stories about Power in the other paper's sport pages. How come? Embarrassing to someone?

As a point of contrast there is the young white Yankee slugging hopeful on the same Kansas City team, name of Bill Skowron. He was looked over in spring training while Power got the juncrow cold shoulder, and shifted, with blares of "next Lou Gehrig" publicity, to 1st base for future Stadium delivery. He is hitting nicely enough, .315 and 85 rbs, but exactly how does that make HIM the surefire Yankee-to-be and not Power at .367 and 59 rbs? The George Weiss doubletalk being peddled around in some apologetic magazines is getting slightly nauseating.

One more minor league note of interest caught the eye—that cocky spring training sensation of the Dodgers, Glenn Miskens, has come out of the Army to stay and after shaking off the rust is starting to fire shutouts for Fort Worth in the Texas League. Remember the name. Dodger players without exception told me he's really got it.

Well folks, enough of this experting from the office first-day back. Got to take in a game or two, see how the teams are looking, what the players are chattering about. Got to sit me back in that shady press box, sip something cool and watch some OTHER great athletes belt doubles and triples for a change.

All out to the ball game! And then into the lake! Say, wouldn't the Dodgers like to throw the Giants into the lake after the massacre of Coogan's Bluff.

Trade with China Urged By Quakers' Meet on Coast

WHITTIER, Cal., July 6.—Resumption of trade and recognition of People's China by the U.S., is not only desirable, but is of urgent necessity if there is to be a world at peace. That conclusion was applauded by the more than 1,000 participants in the Insti-

tute of International Relations sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) at the Whittier Women's Clubhouse.

The conclusions were those of Mary Wright, curator of the Hoover Library Chinese collection, Stanford University, and Harrop Freeman, Cornell University law professor, members of a panel discussing "Why Did U.S. Foreign Policy Fail in China?"

Miss Wright and Freeman pressed through their contention that U.S. recognition of Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa and refusal to recognize People's China, had failed dismally because of U.S. refusal to recognize backing of the People's Republic by the vast majority of the Chinese people.

Attempts of panelists Maxwell Hamilton, career diplomat, and

Davis Merwin, publisher and correspondent, to justify U.S. policy toward China were countered sharply by Miss Wright and Freeman who contended that:

- U.S. policy toward China "did not take into account the internal politics of China."

- The U.S. government, for one reason or another, "did not analyze correctly the revolutionary movement of the Chinese people."

The expressed desires of the Chinese people, and failure of the Chiang forces to win the support of the people, Miss Wright declared, was not due to lack of arms or physical aid from the U.S., but was due to the Kuomintang's internal corruption and disorganization.

Challenged by Merwin, Miss Wright read a statement which she had paraphrased in her contentions. The statement, she revealed to a startled Merwin, had not been made by an opponent of Chiang, but by Chiang himself.

Miss Wright said that she "would not agree to U.S. recognition of China at this moment, but when the Korean fighting stops, we should recognize it immediately."

Freeman agreed with Miss Wright.

"And whether we like it or not," Freeman said, "the increasing resumption of trade with China by France, Great Britain and other western nations will force us to resume our peacetime trade with People's China."

Redbaiting Losing Its Edge, Says Pittsburgh UE Leader

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—Allan McNeil, district representative of the United Electrical Workers, says redbaiting is losing its edge in this heavy industry area.

"This weapon is getting worn out; workers pay much less attention to it," McNeil declared.

"The raids on our union have been accompanied by the most violent redbaiting propaganda since 1950. But this propaganda is much less effective in 1953. We haven't lost a single Pittsburgh shop to raiders since last fall."

UE in fact, defeated the raiders in the last NLRB election at the Union Switch & Signal plant at Swissvale near Pittsburgh by 1,100 votes for UE to 550 for the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers.

During this raid two high officials of UE's Union Switch & Signal Local 810 were called before the witchhunting Senate Jenner subcommittee. The officials, president Harold Briney and business agent Robert Kirkwood were smeared in the press and radio.

At the time UE district president Stanley Loney was subpoenaed by a Federal grand jury to grill him about his T-H affidavit, but

this inquisition was halted by a Federal judge.

CITE SPANISH RECORD

McNeil himself was the chief target of the redbaiters, who harped on the fact that the Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Bureau had arrested McNeil some time before. Professional labor spies called him a "Communist." Their main "evidence" was that he had fought Franco in Spain as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

One of the governments' witnesses was Harry Alan Sherman, president of the pro-fascist Americans Battling Communism society.

The government seeks to deport McNeil to Scotland. It says he was born in Dundee. There is no record of McNeil's birth in the well-kept vital statistics of Dundee, however. He says he was born in Mankato, Minn., where his mother was also born.

MARSHAL'S FACE RED

The redbaiting got too thick for a Federal marshal, who was taking McNeil to court after his arrest.

The marshal was walking McNeil from the old "Iron City" prison, where the UE leader was confined for awhile, to the Federal Building several blocks away.

A handcuff bound the two men's wrist together. And as they walked along the UE man asked the marshal where he was from.

"I am from Laredo, Tex.," the jailer replied.

"What did you do there?"

"I worked in the smelter." "Were you a member of Mine, Mill?"

"Sure," replied the marshal, "that's a good union."

"Do you know—?"

"Yes," answered the marshal, "but how do you know him?"

"I organized that local union," replied McNeil, who is a former Mine, Mill organizer.

The marshal was embarrassed. He took off the handcuffs at a restaurant on the way back, paid the checks, and got a taxi for the rest of the way to the prison.

"I hope you won't tell the fellows in Laredo about me," the marshal said to McNeil, "they'll think I'm a louse."

But McNeil refused to reassure him.

McNeil is out on bail on a habeas corpus writ. The Immigration Service has closed the hearings on his case, but reported no decision.

Oklahoma Buries Bills Banning Union Security

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 6 (FP).—Oklahoma became the 11th state this year to kill so-called right-to-work proposals banning union security. The legislature here adjourned with three such bills buried in committee. Labor spokesmen credited house speaker James C. Nance with playing a major role in preventing floor action on the bills.

Nance, who was being boomed as a gubernatorial candidate after the legislative session ended, is president of the Nance-McBride chain of 166 daily and weekly papers. His newspapers conducted a strong campaign against the "right-to-work" proposals, and editorials written by his brother, John W. Nance, charged the measures were intended "to weaken and, if possible, outlaw unions."

Say Kusman Jailed for Being Anti-Franco

Felix Kusman, anti-fascist fighter and veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, has become the latest victim of the drive against those who oppose the government's pro-Franco policy. It was charged yesterday by Moe Fishman, Executive Secretary of the Brigade.

Kusman, arrested in deportation proceedings June 22, had a hearing recently at which Government witnesses John Lautner and John Huber testified regarding his alleged Communist Party membership held by Kusman.

Fishman, on behalf of the Brigade, charged that Kusman's anti-Franco record was the real reason for his arrest and jailing without bail on Ellis Island.

Picket College to Protest Firing

MARTINEZ, iCal., July 6 (FP).—The AFL American Federation of Teachers picketed the Martinez administration building of Contra Costa Junior College for two days in protest against the firing of Stanley Jacobs, a former president of the AFT local here and a social science instructor.

As a result of the union's protest, the board of trustees has held up renewal of contracts of the entire faculty of both the Richmond and Concord campuses of the college. About 30 of the 130 faculty members belong to the union.

Soviet Chess Team on Way

LONDON, July 6. — A Soviet chess team left Moscow today to play an American team in New York, the news agency Tass reported tonight.

Grand Master V. Ragozin is captain of the team and V. Kernenov is leader of the chess delegation, Tass said.

The Russians will play an American team captained by Samuel Reshevsky, the first round to be played July 15.

McCarthyism

(Continued from Page 2)

their proper proportion," Father Ford said.

Father Ford is a vice president of Freedom House.

"BURNING OF PERSONS"

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 6.—The Rev. Dr. Albert P. Shirley, pastor of Washington's Mount Vernon Methodist Church, declared yesterday that "the burning of books is not far from the burning of persons, persons who might have in their hands the ideas that are in the books." Rev. Shirley made that statement at the opening religious session of the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs. He referred specifically to the State Department's recent action in removing books overseas libraries.

Rabbi Bernard Mandelbaum, dean of students at Jewish Theological Seminary of America, another speaker at this session, declared that "the McCarthy's, Jenners, McCarrans, and the like invoke the name of democracy but defy fundamental rights of diversity within the over-all purpose of unity."

"This is not a political or economic issue, but a religious issue," he said in referring to Congressional witchhunts. "Violence is being done the Third Commandment for it is against religious tradition not only to use the name of God in vain but also to use his teachings falsely."

DETROIT CLERGY

DETROIT, July 6 (FP).—Timed for the Fourth of July, the Detroit Council of Churches, with affiliates of 20 Protestant denominations, issued a statement calling attention to the decay of freedom in America. It was aimed at McCarthyism, the irresponsible smearing

ACLU Brief Hits Firing of 20 UN Employees

The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday filed a brief with the U.N. Administrative Tribunal asserting that the right of "due process of law" had been denied 20 dismissed American employees of the United Nations.

The Tribunal, created by the General Assembly, will this month hear the cases of the American employees who were summarily dismissed by former Secretary-General Trygve Lie for refusing to answer witchhunt questions of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1952 on their beliefs and associations.

Lie's claim, the ACLU brief states, "is that by invoking their constitutional privilege . . . the applicants created about themselves an atmosphere of possible criminality . . ."

"No administrative officer should have the power," the brief points out, "to destroy the livelihood and reputation of any employee by an unsupported finding of the possible commission of a crime."

of citizens by non-judicial bodies.

The statement was signed by Episcopal bishop Richard S. Emrich, council president; Sec. G. Merrill Lenox; and public affairs chairman J. Russell Bright. It said among other things:

"In the constitution and the bill of rights our forefathers established a very clear distinction between acts on the one hand and thought, words, speech and associations on the other. Their distinctions must be maintained."

"A climate of public opinion has developed which is often hostile toward our tradition. We feel compelled to enumerate, in the name of our tradition, a few of these fundamentally hostile elements that are endangering this tradition."

"1. One departure from our heritage is a prejudice in the courtroom which appears to prefer the negative attitude that an accused person is guilty until proved innocent, to the positive and traditionally American attitude that innocence is assumed until guilt is established. The burden of proof is passing from the accuser to the accused."

"2. Another violation of our basic American principles is the labeling of individuals with unpopular epithets and the smearing of character that have become familiar devices for neutralizing opposition influence."

"3. A final and consequent denial of our tradition is the existence of fear—fear to take a stand on a controversial issue—fear to do anything outside the pattern of conformity."

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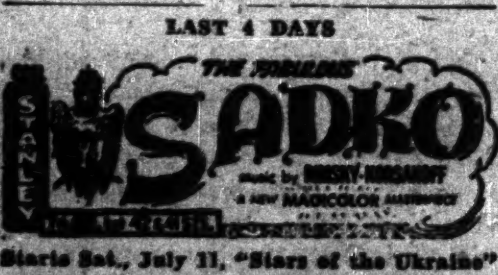
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